J-6 Information Operations

Defense Logistics Management Standards Office

Supporting the Warfighter Today

and the

The Future Logistics Enterprise Tomorrow

http://www.dla.mil/j-6/dlmso/

Migration From MILS To DLMS

What are the DLMS Transactions?

- Commercial EDI standard based transactions
  - ANSI ASC X12 EDI implementation conventions (ICs)
  - W3C compliant XML schemas
- 57 X12 EDI ICs and XML schemas support all MILS functionality
- Variable length transactions and data fields
- Flexible enough to meet all current & DoD future business information requirements – supports UID and RFID
- 1/2 million daily computer-to-computer exchanges via DAASC

DLMS XML

DLMS XML Background & Timeline

- DRID #48 signed Dec. 9, 1998
  - ANSI ASC X12 EDI new baseline std for logistics interchanges
  - DLMS shall be expanded to include new interchange technologies
- DLMSO begins research and tracking of XML, early 2000
- DoD Directive 8190.1 signed May 5, 2000, codifies DRID #48
- DLMSO reviews and tests X12 to EDI COTS products, 2001 & 2002
- DLMSO selects COTS, develops and registers DLMS XML schemas, 2003
- DLMSO and OSD host DLMS XML kick-off conference, Sept. 10, 2003
- OSD(AT&L) signs end MILS/Migrate to DLMS memo, Dec. 22, 2003
- DLMSO & OSD host DLMS Migration & UID Workshop, Mar. 8 & 9, 2004
- DLMSO work proposal to ANSI to prototype DLMS CICA development Mar 2004
- DLMSO continues to work with on ANSI ASC X12 CICA development
- Conducted DLMS two day training course four times in 2005

DLMS XML

DLMS XML Strategy

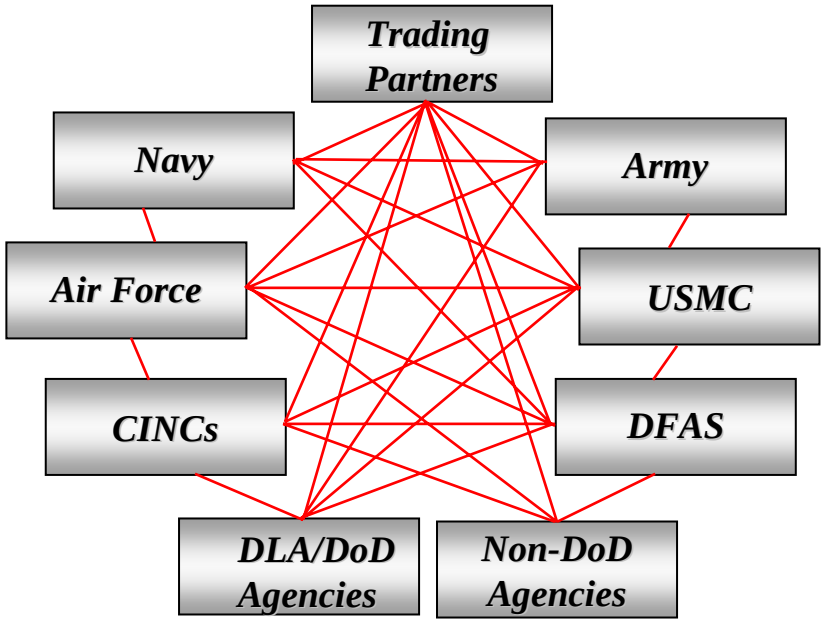
- Provide the DLMS with an immediate XML capability
- Standard set of XML schemas equivalent in data content to DLMS X12 EDI
- Purchase or develop tool to quickly generate XML schemas from X12 EDI
- Assure backward interoperability to legacy MILS systems
- Maintain constant synchronization of DLMS X12 EDI and XML schemas
- Simplify configuration management of standards and DAASC maps
- Work through ANSI to develop long term DLMS XML capability based on CICA
- Provide transparent translation between initial DLMS XML & CICA DLMS XML

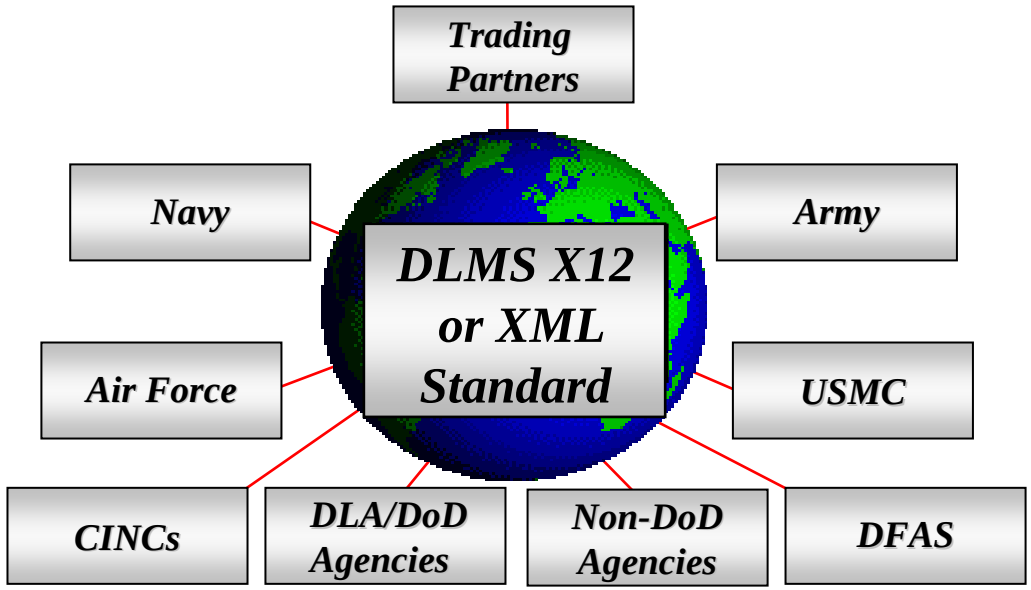
DLMS XML

- The Advantages of the DLMSO approach are:
  - Provides immediate XML capability
  - Standard across logistics community, no mediation among multiple XML schemas required
  - Assured interoperability to DLMS X12 EDI
  - Simplified configuration management of the two, since the XML is derived from the EDI via COTS
  - Allows developers to use either or both dependent on requirements, DAASC customer profiles/translation
  - Development and maintenance at no cost to user.

New Commercial Technology Solutions For Information Exchange

Why a "standard" approach?





- Ensures interoperability among trading partners for information exchanges
- Can satisfy all current and future data exchange requirements
- Minimizes maintenance costs – mapping and translation services kept manageable

What Happens without a Standard? Multiple Tag Names For The Same Data

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<Qty>8</Qty>
<Quantity_Shipped>8</Quantity_Shipped>
<Qty_Shipped>8</Qty_Shipped>
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DLMSO/LMI DLMS XML Issue
DLMSO XML Advantages & Disadvantages

- The Advantages of the DLMSO approach are:
  - Provides immediate XML capability
  - Standard across logistics community, no mediation among multiple XML schemas required
  - Assured interoperability to DLMS X12 EDI
  - Simplified configuration management of the two, since the XML is derived from the EDI via COTS
  - Allows developers to use either or both dependent on requirements, DAASC customer profiles/translation
  - Development and maintenance at no cost to user.
- Disadvantage – Bandwidth intensive

BACKUP CHARTS

DLMSO/LMI DLMS XML Issue

LMI Assertions as interpreted by DLMSO:

- EDI is dead/dying and DoD should not design it's new systems to the DLMS X12 EDI: DLMSO Disagrees
- DoD Components must use EDI or XML but should not use both: DLMSO Disagrees
- DLMS XML consumes too much bandwidth to be used: DLMSO Disagrees

Bottom line is if neither the DLMS X12 EDI or DLMS XML can be used then how do the Components comply with Mr. Wynne's DLMS Migration memo????

DLMS XML Bandwidth Issue

- MILS Requisition = 100 bytes
- DLMS X12 EDI Requisition = 400 bytes
- Current DLMS XML Requisition = 4,000 bytes
- Custom DLMS XML Requisition = 1,200 bytes

- Why are the Current DLMS bandwidth intensive
  - Nature of XML itself – human readable data tagging. Even custom requisition is three times equivalent X12 EDI
  - Current DLMS XML, like the DLMS X12 EDI carry data required to translate back to MILS users (Doc ID, RIC, Signal Code, etc.) If there were no MILS users these data could be eliminated.
  - Current DLMS XML carry the X12 construction architecture (segments/qualifiers/ etc.) into the equvalent DLMS XML which greatly simplifies the DAASC Maps. Using the ASC X12 CICA methodology this will not be true but mapping between X12 EDI and XML built from the CICA methodology will likely be more difficult.